

7, 1885

Horticultural.

WHAT CAN WOMEN DO WITH SMALL FRUITS?

[A paper read at the Farmer's Institute held at Paw Paw, Jan. 20th, by Mrs. Jessie Averill.]

Material for a dozen papers is called to mind by the subject of small fruit culture, which really has no limit. But the assignment to me is of one of the departments of it as a topic. Allow me to leave the choice and preparation of the lands, the selection and setting of the plants, methods of cultivation, merits and demerits of noted varieties of all sorts of fruit to the gentlemen who so often and so ably discuss them, and to address especially, the sisters of the Institute. As woman's connection with this industry has been somewhat limited, perhaps I can be quite as useful and original in this place.

My friends in this vicinity will bear witness to my knowledge of the small fruit business, but until this paper was suggested to me, I was conscious of a theory, —I am not sure yet that I have one—still during the eight years past, I have been possessed of some hard earned experience to which all are welcome, and, as it is claimed that no woman can be impersonal, if my talk hints at all at individual exploits, it must not be laid to egotism, but to human nature.

Living too far from the main line of any railroad to make shipping convenient, our experiments have been conducted, our conclusions reached, and selections made with reference solely to the local market and to drying. Some varieties most valuable to us, would be far less valuable to shippers, where firmness is especially required. Some of our hardest work comes in marketing and collecting—responsibilities which the shipper transfers to the railroads and commission men.

Like a majority of the fruit growers of our acquaintance, we do not confine ourselves to small fruit exclusively, but their culture is combined with the general farming. They ripen in June and July mostly, when the pressure in other matters is the greatest. It is easy to see that if a woman can assume the charge in this crisis, if she has done nothing before, it will leave the man free to attend to the sheep shearing, common cultivating, harvesting and haying which just then crowd each other, and be a great advantage to the firm.

We never regularly entered upon small fruit culture—merely happened there as were.

The trial beds filled with fascinating varieties outgrew the family need, and the surplus distributed among the acquaintances by means of the market basket and the quart cup, last year amounted to several thousand quarts of strawberries alone, and supplied the daily wants of some fifty families in our little village.

Probably if many of my lady hearers take up this work, most of them will do it in this manner, leaving the great fruit farms and heavy shipping interests to the men.

After the plants are set, excepting a little work with the hoe and cultivator, there is nothing about the care of grapes, currants, cherries, black or red raspberries and blackcaps that a woman need be afraid of. Strawberries require much more work, as new beds must be set each year, and almost constant cultivation is needed the first summer to keep them free from weeds.

If you can delegate the care of small fruits to the men until the harvest, I advise you to do it. But as the harvest depends upon the previous care, if you see that the work is being neglected, take hold of it yourself. With thick gloves and sharp shears, pruning may be made quite tolerable, and a light hoe is no harder to handle than a broom or a mop. My favorite hoe has a blade much like that of the case knife. The small long-handled hoes sold with children's garden sets are good for some purposes, but mine is better for most.

Men generally need converting from the belief that women can make "bricks without straw." Therefore insist upon good tools and enough help, if you do have to hire and manage it. If you need a horse and buggy for some important errand, do not be persuaded to wait for them until no man or boy on the place can think of any other possible use for that horse.

Do not overwork if you can possibly help it. I am convinced that it does not pay. Do as much as you reasonably can in the forenoon, and plan to spend the afternoon at some easier work in the house.

If you out of door work promises to be very heavy, secure a good housekeeper and turn the house department over to her unreservedly, for awhile, as there is nothing so trying as to come in, completely tired out, from the field to a disorderly house, irregular meals and neglected children.

Fruit is so easily grown in our State, and competition is so brisk, that high prices and large profits are out of the question. Unless you can contrive to sell a good article cheaply, you might as well give up first as last.

Every little waste must be avoided, none but the prolific sorts must be selected, and strict attention must be given to the cultivation, and especially to the choice and management of the help.

There may be boys who can pick berries well, but I have been unable to find them. The average boy detests the work—after the first half hour anyway. With plenty of room in the paths he will manage to walk on the vines, crushing whole bunches of berries and ruining the later picking. He will skip half of the ripe berries and pick plenty of the green ones; he has not the light touch necessary to pick a berry without injuring its delicate outer coating, and his stained fingers are a constant witness to his unfitness.

Children have plenty of ardor, but lack perseverance and strength. Even men prefer most any other form of exercise. I know one who said he would rather

shear a sheep than pick a quart of berries. At that time of the year and at the present prices of the fruit, we could not make it pay to hire men anyway.

Grown women are the best help, girls fifteen next, these are generally as bold as men, and they have a conscience. To save you from embarrassment or loss in a rush, they will often work at a great inconvenience to themselves, and when they would far rather forfeit their wages.

Be on the lookout the whole year through for good pickers, engage early, and more than you will need, as some are always obliged to disappoint you. Order packages early and always the largest quarts. It does not pay the shippers to do this, as the city commission men derive their pay not for more than the small ones, but one who sells to those at home will incur to lose her customers as soon as they realize the great difference in the boxes.

We buy all packages in the flat. I can drive a tuck, so make our boxes myself; but the crates are beyond the skill of most women, as they involve the necessity of driving a shingle nail—straight.

Keep exact accounts and do it yourself: credit the berry patch with every quart of fruit even that used to feed home and given away, charge it with wages your own, included—boards of help, packers, team work too, then whether you make or lose you will know just how much.

We have always graded our strawberries, and think it is the best way; though many call it a clear waste of work, we have found customers better satisfied with this arrangement. They are willing to either pay well for the berries, or to take a small one if the difference in the price make it worth their while. We also think it pays to face the boxes with the stems down, because the top with the stems down, adds immensely to their appearance, and people will use their eyes while buying.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,
Manager of Eastern Office,
21 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1885.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 80,873 bu., against 187,005 bu. the previous week, and 107,185 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 34,233 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,123,043 bu., against 1,094,172 last week and 733,558 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on March 7 was 43,623,370 bu. against 43,455,883 the previous week, and 30,549,883 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 192,657 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending March 7 were 455,181 bu., against 817,150 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6,591,614 bu. against 5,157,443 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

There has been more interest manifested in the wheat market the past week than for some time. Early in the week the news from abroad was strongly indicative of hostilities between Great Britain and Russia over the irrepressible "eastern question," and wheat began to advance in consequence. By Thursday No. 1 white had advanced to 90¢, and No. 2 red to 89¢. Futures were advanced to an equal degree, with quite an active movement of stock. Later reports were of a less warlike character, and values declined about as quickly as they had advanced, closing on Saturday at about the same range as on the previous week. Yesterday this market was active at the opening, advancing a few points, then declining under unfavorable reports from other markets, and finally closing at a slight decline from Saturday's prices. No. 1 white sold up to 88¢, but finally closed at 87¢. Sales were 40 cars of spot, and 85,000 bu. of futures. The Chicago market was strong at the opening, with considerable trading, but later weakened and closed 4¢ under Saturday's prices. No. 2 red spot sold at 77¢, and No. 2 soft at 86¢ per bu. Liverpool was reported quiet with a poor demand for both wheat and corn.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from March 2 to March 16:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	white, red, red.
Mar. 2	88	87	84	84
3	88	87	84	84
4	89	88	85	85
5	89	87	85	85
6	87	86	84	84
7	87	86	84	84
8	87	86	84	84
9	87	86	84	84
10	87	86	84	84
11	90	89	86	86
12	89	88	85	85
13	88	87	84	84
14	88	87	84	84
15	87	86	84	84
16	87	86	84	84

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals:

	March	April	May
Tuesday	87 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Wednesday	88	91 1/2	92
Thursday	90 1/2	90 1/2	93
Friday	90 1/2	91 1/2	93
Saturday	88	89	89
Monday	87 1/2	88	90

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	March	April	May
Tuesday	87 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Wednesday	88	91 1/2	92
Thursday	88	91 1/2	92
Friday	88	91 1/2	92
Saturday	86	88	89
Monday	85 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2

The change in the tone of the foreign dispatches relative to the chances of a war between Great Britain and Russia, appears to have taken the interest out of the market; but the solution of the Afghan frontier question has not yet been achieved; and it is noticeable that both countries are actively engaged in preparing to reinforce their garrisons on the Afghanistan frontier, the gateway to India. It is not likely that anything more will be done till each country has got its forces in position, when the dispute will assume a new phase. The outcome will depend upon Russia, as she is the aggressor, the British being quite satisfied with the present position of affairs and only anxious to be "let alone." If the British had annihilated El Mahdi and his legions, the Russians would not have pushed their lines beyond the Afghanistan frontier. It is evident the Star does not regard Gladstone as a man to be feared, and thinks the present a favorable time to assault the British in the most vulnerable point—their Indian possessions; still, the present activity of the British war department may change his opinions and lead to a peaceful solution of the question at issue. Evidently Europeans do not regard war as imminent, as beyond causing a momentary flurry in the money market, there has been no other result apparent. The foreign markets are all dull or very quiet, with values far from strong.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	March 16	March 17
Wheat, extra State....	10s. 0 d.	10s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white....	7s. 2 d.	7s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 2 red....	6s. 11 d.	6s. 11 d.
Wheat, No. 3....	6s. 11 d.	6s. 9 d.

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending March 7 were 143,463 lbs., against 135,874 lbs. the previous week, and 279,401 lbs. two weeks

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 81,304 bu., against 124,555 bu. the previous week, and 55,874 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 34,223 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 7 amounted to 7,937,869 bu. against 6,506,453 bu. the previous week, and 14,159,098 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week, from 8,411 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,490,063 bu., against 1,661,304 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 13,495,827 bu., against 5,034,873 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 40,647 bu., against 36,027 bu. last week and 143,140 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. During the greater part of the week corn showed considerable steadiness, but at the close there was a weaker tone in sympathy with lower wheat values, and prices are a shade lower than a week ago. Exports are heavy, stocks light, and it is singular the market does not show more strength. No. 2 is selling here at 44¢ per bu., and new mixed at 48¢. April and May deliveries of No. 2 are quoted at 44¢ per bu. At Chicago the market is weak and unsettled, but quotations are slightly higher than a week ago. Quotations in that market were 88 1/4¢ per bu. for No. 2 spot, 89¢ for March delivery, 89 1/4¢ for April, and 42¢ for May, closing weak. The Toledo market is dull at 45¢ per bu. for No. 2 spot, 42¢ for March and the same for May. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm at 45 1/2¢ per cental for new mixed, and 48 1/2¢ for old, an advance of a 1/2¢ on old and no change on new mixed from the prices reported a week ago.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 21,795 bu. against 23,902 bu. the previous week, and 13,043 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. The shipments were 11,694 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 7 was 2,931,454 bu. against 5,610,899 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 30,583 bu., against 32,925 bu. the previous week, and 31,246 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 52,111 bu., and for the last eight weeks they were 6,591,614 bu. against 5,157,443 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

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transfers under a fictitious

The four most prominent members of the dynastic colony at Paris, were exiled from the French territory. One comes to America, the others go to China.

Arabs attacked Sukium last week, killing several natives. Hand to hand encounters were frequent, and five English soldiers are reported to have bayoneted 15 Arabs.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the British steamer Glenroy of the China fleet has been seized by the rebels, who are the French. Part of the steamer's cargo consisted of lead, intended, it is supposed, for use by the Chinese military authorities.

Gen. de Liale says the Chinese had 30,000 troops near Thienhuan in the recent engagement. They exploded 1000 pounds of gunpowder, and lost 463 men, including several officers. The Chinese lost in defense of the Kelung positions was 1,300.

The number of emigrants from Ireland during 1884 was 76,043, a decrease of 40,000, as compared with the previous year. Sam's discovery that he don't pay more paper citizens from four countries may have had a slight influence on the decrease.

Gladstone announced to the House of Commons on March 13th that an agreement had been reached with the government and the Russian officials by which both powers pledge themselves to make no further advance in Afghanistan pending negotiations leading to an acceptable adjustment of the Russo-Afghan question. War preparations continue, however.

There is a prospect of war in Central America. President Barrios, of Guatemala, has declared Central America should constitute one republic, and that the United States should all the powers of the states. Honduras consents to this proposition, but San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica reject it. Strenuous preparations are being made in these states to resist the encroachments of Barrios. Diversions to the Mexican president, and in the United States, are the outcome of his pretensions.

An attempt to introduce cigar manufacturing machines into Matanzas, Cuba, cigar factories, resulted in a serious riot. Five thousand female cigarmakers struck work and made so violent a demonstration that it was found necessary to call out a large body of police to preserve peace. The police, however, attacked the police. Besides pelting the police with stones they used their knives freely, and over 20 policemen were dangerously wounded. The rioters finally drove the police from the ground and the military were summoned to quell the disturbance.

At the thermometer dropped to 39 on the 11th.

Nature sustained the government's suffrage bill by a large majority.

A freight train on the Texas and New Mexico, last week, and was lost.

United States for the past week and 44 for Canada; total 283 last week.

For the deficit alleged to be \$10,000,000.

At the end of a year, a ten year old lad, 16, heir to a fortune of \$1,000,000, died while on a visit to a

summer house about 100 miles from the Indian reservation. An Arkansas legislator, was on a requisition from the U. S. for a son committed to the care of the Indians.

Amvax of the Brights, of Chicago, was arrested for defrauding accounts. He is a man of great wealth.

On the 11th, in a railroad east of New Orleans, killing three mangled bodies were found

in a hole. The largest keg of blasting powder in Burton's saloon, at New Orleans, exploded, and the building was destroyed.

Elliwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS — AT —

AUCTION!

Having concluded to go out of the business of breeding Shorthorns, I shall offer my entire herd at auction on

Wednesday, April 15, 1885, beginning at one o'clock, P. M. The stock to be offered comprising all that I have heretofore owned, and in any case, if not sold, will be offered now if I were not going out of the business. The families represented the herd are the

Bell Duchesses (or Filberts), Oxford Roses, Gwynnes, Ponomas, Crulkshank, Adelaides, etc.

week, J. C. Macken and his wife, stood high in the estimation of the men constituted society.

It is trying to secure some one to buy the Greely which are in the possession of a Parkersburg, Pa., girl, who refuses to give them up.

John's furniture factory, with the tools of 50 men, saw 200,000 feet of lumber and coal cost him \$10,000.00 each.

He, the warden of a benevolent asylums, was heir to \$100,000 in an estate which had been left to him.

He is 20 years old and

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Poetry

THE ANALYST'S MISTAKE.

You weigh each motive and read the laws,
For the tushy's breath and the madman's freak;
And seek of science the mighty cause
For the blush on a maiden's cheek.

You safely measure and count and spell,
To learn of the secret soul of things;
You break the heart of the exiled shell,
To learn of the song it sings.

With curious wonder and smiles smile,
You prompt the coming of song or so;
With careful fingers note meanwhile,
The pulse's quickened throb.

What have you gained, though your searching eyes
Detect in the gold its speck of dross;
Or see the dullness that underlies
The glamour, bloom and gloss?

What have you gained, though yours to know
Each subtle motive and silent force?
Though the smiles of joy or the tears of woe,
You trace to their hidden source?

This, that never aught with tears
You seek and pray, will there ever come
Back again to your barren years,
The vanished joy and bloom.

Though you be wiser than other men,
For your sad success you have only found
That never for life in life again,
Will the hills be glory-crowned.

Never again in the fairest face,
To see the beauty that lights and leads;
Never again the unquestioned grace,
Of high and holy deeds.

And you know all is over and done,
Disappointed and sorrow-crossed,
That something better than you have won,
Out of your life is lost.

—Carroll Perry.

WORK.

If some great angel spoke to me to-night
In awful language of the unknown land,
Bidding me choose from treasure infinite,
From grotto gifts and glories in his hand.

The thing I coveted, what would I take?
Fame's wreath of bay? The fickle world's esteem?

May, green hay may wave o'er boughs that ache,
And world's applauding passeth as a dream.

Should I choose Love to fill my empty heart,
With soft, strong sweetnes, in days of old?

May, for Love's raptures have an after-smart,

And on Love's roses come sharp-fold.

Should I choose Life with long-successing years?

May, earth's long life is longer time for tears.

I would choose work, and never-failing power

To work without weak hindrance by the way,

With't recurrence of the weary hour

When tired, tyrant Nature holds it sway

Over the busy brain and tolling hand.

Ah! if an angel came to me to-night,

Speaking in language of the unknown land,

Be well I know the blessed gifts I crave,

Not well I know the gifts I hate,

Not well I know the gifts I ask,

It is not for this life. But beyond the grave

It may be I shall find the thing I ask;

For I believe there is a better land,

Where will, and work and strength go hand in hand.

—All the Year Round.

Miscellaneous.

COUNTY-COURTED.

(Concluded from last week.)

Though more than ever convinced of the desirability of having a wife, Doctor Threipland had not yet been able to decide which lady of his acquaintance would most adorn the position that awaited her. His sister Mab, who often came to stay with him, had jestingly made out a list of the nicest girls they knew, and suggested that he should ask them in alphabetical order.

"I think I might do worse than begin with 'C,'" he had answered.

"Why, there is not a lady among them whose name begins with 'C'!"

"No, probably not."

And then Doctor Threipland had taken himself to task for the slip of the tongue, and for the slip of the mind that had given rise to it, and told himself that it would never do—that Miss Capel had neither rank, nor wealth, nor striking appearance, nor any of the brilliant social qualities that he desired in his wife. No; she was only a pure, true hearted, quiet little girl, who never would shine in society but would make home a heaven with her sweet womanly ways and who, if need were, would spend her life ungrudgingly for those she loved; besides, she was engaged.

He always fell back on County's supposed engagement as the one sure safe-guard against a foolish love; but that did not prevent his heart giving a sudden leap of joy when he heard from Morris that she was free. If he saw her then, he knew he could not hide what he felt; and he hurried away that he might have time to mount guard over himself before they met again.

It was quite true however that he had visits to pay; and one of them was to a young lady who was down of Mab's list—the handsomest of them all in his opinion, and not the least attractive in other respects.

Doctor Threipland was a special favorite of Miss Mowbray's, and being an independent young lady in every sense of the term, she was at no pains to hide her preference. While she was very ill, his manner had been simply perfect in its gentle kindness; but, now that she was almost well, the laughing and jesting that he had begun for her amusement had given place to something akin to open flirtation.

But to-night she found the Doctor very distract. It was true he smiled blandly at her lively sallies. He said "Yes," "Well," and "H'm, h'm" a dozen times during his visit; but she was too clever to be deceived by it, and knew he only did it mechanically from force of habit.

As Doctor Threipland was swinging along homeward, after visiting Miss Mowbray, he saw Miss Capel's neat little figure coming toward him. They often met in the street, but always passed each other with a bow and a smile. County was surprised therefore when the Doctor stopped this evening.

"The park gates will be open for another hour," he said, after shaking hands. "Will you come and have a turn with me? I have something to say to you," he added, when she hesitated.

The Doctor was surprised himself, for he knew now that all his prudence and self-control had gone, and that he was

about to do the very thing he had made up his mind must not be done.

"I cannot draw back in honor now," he thought, trying to excuse himself and to look calm and cool, while every beat of his heart was flooding his handsome face with color.

County saw that he was agitated; but she had no suspicion of the cause or of what he was going to say. He led her in silence to a quiet walk where there was no one to observe them, and then he stopped abruptly and looked her full in the face.

"Perhaps he is going to tell me about Miss Mowbray," thought County, who often heard the Doctor's matrimonial prospects discussed by the friends of her pupils.

But when Doctor Threipland spoke, it was to ask her to be his wife. At first County was amazed; and then, oddly enough, she became indignant.

"Do you forget how you treated me once?" she demanded. "Do you forget how you refused to come to see my only brother, who might have been dying for anything you knew or cared?"

We were strangers in strange city, we were friendless, and at the time we were almost penniless—good reasons all why I, a gentlewoman by birth and breeding, should be scorned and insulted by you—a gentleman.

Her eyes glittered, her voice trembled. She lived again through those bitter moments in the Doctor's surgery; she saw again the cold, hard face, heard again the icy tones, and again her hot heart throbbed with indignant pain as the passionate cry went up, "Oh! to humiliate him as he has humiliated me this day!"

Doctor Threipland gazed at her in pain and wonder.

"I thought you had forgiven me long ago," he said.

"It was my own fault, there was nothing to forgive; and if there had been, your great kindness to Morris would have stoned," she answered, coming back to the present with a little gasp.

"Then why recall it now?"

"Because I must. It is not that I have not forgiven you, Doctor Threipland, but that I cannot love a man who could be so cruel to a woman!"

"There is no more to be said; we had been going back."

They left the park, and walked home in silence. County could not speak; her heart was throbbing wildly, and all her ideas were in confusion.

"Will you not come in and see Morris?" she asked, when they reached her own door.

"I think not. Good-bye," he answered gravely and coldly. He raised his hat, and would have walked on; but she gave him her hot hand. "You are a little feverish this evening; take a cooling draught before you go to bed," he said in his professional manner. "Good-bye again."

County took no cooling draught; but she cried that night as if her heart would break. For Doctor Threipland there was no such relief. He felt as if a sharp knife had been suddenly plunged into his heart; he knew that, for all his seeming success, life had been a failure, because he had missed the one thing that would have crowned it with happiness. There rose before his mental eye a vision of bright days of youth, when he had dreamed dreams, not of ambition and mere worldly success, but of noble deeds to be done in a noble spirit, without thought of gain, of men and women, succeeded, of pain conquered, of science advanced, and above all, of a crown of life to be striven for in the old Princeton, whose novel machinery he constructed forty-four years ago, and his inestimable service to the country in producing the Monitor and her successors.

Living so near, I made sure you would know. He sucked the mucus, or what ever it is, out a throat of a little girl who was dying of diphtheria, and he has been nearly dead since—it is supposed from blood poisoning. Such a horrid thing to do, wasn't it? Quite a poor child she is, too—but her mother was in great distress about her, and it seems this was the only way to save her. I heard all about it from my charwoman, the old Princeton, whose novel machinery he constructed forty-four years ago, and his inestimable service to the country in producing the Monitor and her successors.

"I think not. Good-bye," he answered gravely and coldly. He raised his hat, and would have walked on; but she gave him her hot hand. "You are a little feverish this evening; take a cooling draught before you go to bed," he said in his professional manner. "Good-bye again."

County never knew how she got through that music lesson. All the time her pupil was hammering over the scales and exercises she was saying to herself—"And this is the man I thought unworthy of my love!"

And when she had made her escape from the house and was in the train on her way home, she kept saying to herself—"If he died, she would die too, for she could not live with the remorseful pain always aching at her heart. And then she tried to pray for resignation, but always ended with the inward cry, "Oh, spare him, spare him!"

Morris had been away for a week, and was to be home that day; but she could not wait for him. She must know at once what Doctor Threipland was, and would go and make inquiries herself.

When she got out of the train, she walked rapidly till near the Doctor's house, and then her steps faltered. What was all was already over? What if she should find the blinds down? She walked on the other side of the way till nearly opposite to the surgery. She had hardly courage to look, so great was her dread. But when she did look, she saw that the blinds were up, the windows partly open, and nothing to mark that either illness or death was in the house. With a silent cry of thankfulness, she crossed the street, and her heart throbbing as if it would burst, rang the surgery bell.

She had her done so when she heard a light step come running down a flight of stairs, and immediately after a lady opened the door.

"Miss Capel, I know," she said; "you must excuse ceremony! Andrew saw you in the mirror as you crossed the street, and sent me to bring you in."

"Then he is better?"

"Oh, yes, he is better and able to be on the sofa in the drawing-room! But he is weak still, and must not be contradicted; so come in."

The relief was so great that County could hardly keep from sobbing as she peeped into the room. The Doctor raised himself on his elbow when he heard her coming. His face was pale, and his eyes had a yearning expression in them.

Miss Threipland left County at the drawing-room door. Perhaps she suspected that they would be better without her, or possibly she had caught sight of Morris, who just then crossed the street exactly as his sister had done.

Doctor Threipland held out his hand to County.

"Well, you have come at last!" he said, and his tone told of past longing and present content, while his eyes seemed to devour her.

The next moment County was on her knees by the side of the sofa, with his hand in both hers, sobbing—

"Oh, Doctor Threipland, can you ever forgive me?"

"Come again soon," the Doctor said, when he was leaving; and then Morris remembered to ask him why they had not seen him in Doubtless Place for so long.

"Oh, I am busy; come you and see me," he answered.

County was watching for Morris when he returned. She was very anxious to

hear about Doctor Threipland; but, except that he was quite well and had not been to see them because he was busy, her brother had nothing to tell her. He did not say much about Miss Threipland either; and after that he was often at the Doctor's when County supposed him to be at the Conservative Club.

One day Miss Capel, going up the steps of a house to see one of her Sunday school children who was ill, met Doctor Threipland coming down. Her heart almost leaped into her mouth, and she wanted to turn and run away. She had not spoken to him since the evening on which he refused her—more than a year back.

How people love to exaggerate! It was a crop the child had, as I tell you, and it had nothing to do with my illness. I was simply laid up from over-fatigue and cold."

"Well, I don't care; it is all the same," said County; but she released the Doctor's hand, and rose from her knees feeling rather foolish.

Doctor Threipland passed his fingers through his wavy hair, and eyed her half keenly, half comically.

"County, do you think you could love me now?" he asked.

"I loved you all the time—that is why I was so angry. If it had been only friendship I could have laughed as soon as we were friends at the abominable way in which you treated me."

"And you will promise never to throw it in my teeth that I wanted to County Court you?"

"Wanted! I think you have done it," she answered, as he drew her down beside him. "I am sure I don't know what Morris will say; I promised never to leave him," she said after a while.

"Here he comes to speak for himself," answered the Doctor, as Morris and his sister came in together.

Miss Threipland went straight up to County and kissed her.

"My dear, as soon as Andrew sent me to you, I knew how it was between you and, as I was afraid Morris might be lonely without you, I have promised to keep him company.

John Ericsson's Destroyer.

The Senate Naval Committee has advised the purchase of Captain John Ericsson's Destroyer for \$120,000, with the privilege of buying also the patents relating to this vessel for \$100,000 more.

Whatever conclusion may be reached as to providing ocean cruisers for attacking commerce, seaboard defense will require war ships of a different kind; and of the two sorts of naval construction, the latter is the more urgent.

Doctor Threipland went to see him again. "It is not that I have not forgiven you, Doctor Threipland, it is this morning," he said.

"Doctor Threipland?" repeated County.

"Did you not know he was ill? Have you not heard?"

"No; I have not heard nothing," she answered submissively.

He accompanied her a little way down the street, and then left her with a kindly though gravely spoken good-bye.

"It was evident that he bore no resentment.

She would have been better pleased if he had. Still it was something to have spoken to him once more.

"Oh, Miss Capel, can you tell me how?" he said.

"Doctor Threipland is this morning."

"Doctor Threipland?" repeated County.

"Did you not know he was ill? Have you not heard?"

"No; I have not heard nothing," she answered submissively.

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"Doctor Threipland is this morning."

February 17, 1885.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

THE WOOING O' IT.

Feb, Kittie, I love ye, an' faith I can't mend it,
Yer eyes are so rosy, yer eyes are so blue;
With a smile that's so roguish—the saints all de-
sire it!

That if I am ravin' the fault is wid you.

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to the honor of him whom it concerns.

Here was a man who was the next day to

assume the second office of the government of the country, yet whose means were so extremely modest that he needed \$100 for the necessary expenses of inauguration. And yet this man had had opportunities of boundless wealth; for he had been in positions of the highest trust and responsibility. For eighteen years he had been a member of the Senate of the United States, and during the whole term of the war had been Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In his position he had to do with measures which concerned the raising of vast armies, and their equipment for the field, which involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions. At that time the Capitol was overrun with men who were seeking profitable contracts with the government. Had he been willing to "take an interest" with them, he could easily have obtained the needed contracts through his connection with the War Department, and the profits realized might have put aside millions for himself. Yet so inflexible was his integrity, and so well-known, that no contractor or speculator dared to approach him. He went into his Military Committee and into the War Department with clean hands, and with a mind in which there was not thought put for the good of his country, and he came out of the war as poor as he entered it; and so, when he was raised by the voice of his countrymen to the second place in the Government, he had not at command even the small sum needed for his inauguration.

This anecdote does not surprise us, for it accords with what we had learned from Mr. Wilson himself. On one occasion, when in New York (it was while he was Vice-President), he called to see us, and sat for an hour. Having such a distinguished visitor, we used the editorial privilege of asking him a few questions, to which he replied, not in a boastful spirit, but with perfect frankness and simplicity. He told us that when he was a boy his parents were so poor that at ten years of age he was put with a farmer to "serve out his time." For eleven years he worked on a farm, and during all that time he said (we could not believe it if we had not heard it from his own lips) that the largest sum he had at one time was three cents, which was the magnificent gift of his employer, when he was to walk seven miles to attend a general training! He had, however, a month's schooling each year. When he was twenty-one, he received for his eleven years of labor a pair of oxen, which he sold for \$84, and with that he began life.

"Well," we said, "Mr. Wilson, we hope you are better off now."

"Oh, yes," he replied; "I have my little place at Natick, Mass., which I think is worth \$5,000 and I have about \$3,500 besides."

This was all; and yet he had passed his three-score years, of which he had given more than twenty to the service of his country.

He did not live to complete his term in the Vice-Presidency. He died as poor as he had lived. And yet such was the respect for his character and his services, that when the tidings came that he was no more, flags were hung at half-mast all over the land, and when his body was carried through our cities to be laid at rest in the soil of his native State, the people uncovered their heads at sight of his bier; and thus he was borne to his grave with every mark of honor that a grateful country could bestow upon its illustrious dead.—*Boston Herald*.

Eating off Gold.

Forty Years Ago.

Coffins were very plain and burial caskets were unknown.

Tombstones had larger epitaphs and more verbiage engraved upon them.

Eggs were a shilling a dozen and butter was considered dear at eighteen cents a pound.

Much of silver currency, tips, leviés and dollars, was of Mexican and Spanish coinage.

The country retail trade was much better, as people could not so easily run to the city by rail.

Business letters were more voluminous and formal, and were written in a precise, round hand.

There was York currency, eight shillings to the dollar, and New England currency, six shillings to the dollar.

The diet was more submerged with grease, the winter breakfast usually being made of sauted ham and hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon, and little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period of rest after eating.

New Orleans and Muscovado molasses, very black and thin, was the common sweetening for buckwheat cakes. Refined molasses was almost unknown.

The bank bills were of State banks, and the further west their locality the shakier they were. Illinois and Indiana bills would barely pass in New York.

Bread was home-made. Coffee was freshly ground every morning, and the grinding of the family coffee mill was a familiar sound hours before the children arose.

Negro minstrelsy was just cropping out in the traveling circus. There was generally but two performers, who assumed male and female characters. The popular melody was "Jump, Jim Crow."

People did not live as long as they now do, nor was the average health as good as present. They ate more meat, more grease, more hot bread, and more heavy dishes, and drank more at meals.—*New York Sun*.

A Lecturer's Experience.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette tells the following story:

Just about the close of the war, when greenbacks were abundant, and entertainments in demand at points where large numbers of troops were stationed, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, who was then lecturing, received a telegram from some one at Cairo, Ill., asking his terms for a lecture. "Five hundred dollars and expenses," answered the doctor, hoping to get rid of the annoyance and danger of so long a trip. "Name your own time; terms satisfactory," was quickly wired back. So in due season the doctor started to fill his engagement. He

by the natives of several of the groups before the advent of the white voyagers, and said that iron and steel were unknown to them before their discovery by civilized persons. Captain Churchill gave a minute description of monolithic statues of stone and sculptured wood found on Easter Island. The monoliths were found standing in rows of five or six, only a few feet apart. They were hewn from volcanic rock, and were either very crude in a sermon on Sunday evening. The doctor said he would deliver one of his lectures on the "Glory and Shame of Language," appropriate to the occasion. To his astonishment he found Sunday morning that he was advertised in an extra bulletin to deliver his grandest and most enterprising lecture that evening at \$4 per ticket. He extrapolated, but in vain. He was told that he must keep his promise.

Expecting to find a small audience at such a large tariff, he was surprised with the number of people who had come to hear him. He was told that he was advertised in an extra bulletin to deliver his grandest and most enterprising lecture that evening at \$4 per ticket. He extrapolated, but in vain. He was told that he must keep his promise.

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(Continued from first page.)

Sweepstakes \$230 was bred by A. Renick of Kentucky, was by Airdrie 2475, out of Cordelia by Dandy Duke 2691, 2d dam by Pilot 317, 3d dam Duchess by Buena Vista 299 (all bred by A. Renick), 7th dam Rose of Sharon (bred by T. Bates, England) got by Belvedere (1706), bred by Mr. Stevenson, England. Sweepstakes, as will be observed, was finely bred and was a prize winner, in four years taking \$1,940 in premiums, and first always in his class when shown, notably at Bourbon, Co., Ky., fair, getting first in 1865, first at a two year old at Missouri State Fair in 1866, and sweepstakes against all ages same time; and three sweepstakes in two years old rings in Illinois county fairs. It is useless to give a list of all his triumphs, for he was purchased and kept as a show bull. With such ancestry it was no wonder that Duke Third made so much improvement for Mr. Fitch, for he was an animal of great individual merit. He was used three years, the next one being Sir Henry 4045, by 7th Duke of Oakland 1886, bred by Curtiss & Sons of Hillside, St. Henry's dam being Sallie Belle 2d (vol. 11), by Sallie 10855, and tracing to imp. Strawberry by Thorpe (237). In 1880 he bought Wm. & Alex. McPherson of Howell, Mazurka Prince 36342 as a yearling; he was by Treble Mazurka 35045, out of Princess 1st by General Grant 23236, etc., running to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman 5267, and was used two years. In April, 1882, the red bull 12th Duke of Kenton 43444, was purchased as a yearling from his breeder, J. C. Stevens of Kenton, Ohio. He was got by 2d Duke of Kenton 35152, out of Lulu of Turkey Run by Hero of Turkey Run 14475, 6th dam imp. Red Rose by Ernesty 10017, etc. He is a handsome red in color, will weigh about 2,350 lbs., is of good length, low down, good quarters, back and loin, straight lines, clean head, full crops, and well ribbed, and has proved a fine stock getter. The four young bulls were all sired by 12th Duke. The 6th Duke of Kent is red, was calved Dec., 1883, with Lady Watkins for dam; the 7th Duke of Kent is red, was calved April, 1884, dam Nellie, etc.; the red 8th Duke of Kent was calved April, 1884, had Jessie for dam; and the red 9th Duke of Kent was calved July, 1884, with Blue Belle, tracing to Sallie Belle 2d, for dam. In the females first in line to notice is red Betsy, eight years old, by Duke 3rd out of Beauty by Red Cloud 10728 out of old Rose; Jade 2d, red and white; calved June, 1880, and got by Star 16229; Fashion, red, calved June, 1880, got by Earl of Winfield 35555 (bred by Curtiss & Sons) out of Beauty; Jessie is red, calved April, 1880, by Sir Henry 40495, out of Lillie by Duke 8d; Rosa was calved April, 1881, got by Star 41629, out of Sallie Belle 2d by Sallie, 10655; Katalah is a light roan, got by Duke 3d; Florence, red and white, calved March, 1881, got by Mazurka Prince 36242, out of Linda by Duke 3rd. The red twins, Blue Belle and Bonnie Belle, were calved March, 1881, got by Star 41629, out of Sallie Belle 2d by Sallie, 10655; Katalah is a light roan, got by Duke 3d; Florence, red and white, calved June, 1882, by Mazurka Prince 36242 out of Jade by Duke 3d; Tuna, red, calved Sept., 1881, got by Mazurka Prince out of Cherry by Ralph 40491; Julia is also a light roan, was got by Mazurka Prince out of Lady Watkins by Northern Lights 20498 (bred by Curtiss & Sons); Nelly, roan, was calved June, 1881, got by Mazurka Prince out of Laura by Duke 3d; Maggie, roan, calved in May, 1882, got by Mazurka Prince out of Daisy by Ralph 40491; Alleta, red and white, calved May, 1882, by Mazurka Prince out of Laura. Of the produce of 1883 there are six heifers, all but one sired by Mazurka Prince 36242 and of 1884 four heifers by 12th Duke of Kenton 43444. The females in the herd are now all in calf to same bull, whose breeding is given above. It is expected that this sale will attract a large number of buyers, especially from the western part of the State, where the merits of the herd are well known and appreciated.

ON THE WING.

Sandy Soils—Form of the Michigan Farmer.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Among the other methods given of treating sandy soils, I send mind: Sandy soils having a clay subsoil should, if possible, be plowed deep enough to mix some of the clay with the sand. If the subsoil is sand, too deep plowing should be avoided. The object is to make the soil heavier, more compact and firm, and everything tending to make it light or keep it loose should be avoided.

In bringing up sandy soils, I sow buckwheat as early in the spring as possible. When this is in bloom, I plow it under, and again sow buckwheat; then sow to buckwheat. The buckwheat comes up nicely, shades the young clover, is killed by the frost, and makes a fine mulch for the young clover. If I could, I would sow to rye in the fall, plow this under in the spring, then sow the buckwheat and proceed as above. Of course during the season I would use all the manure possible, and thoroughly work the ground each time it is plowed. Any one treating soils in this way will be sure to get a catch of clover. If you fail, try it the next season the same way. One must not expect to bring up worn out sandy soils, and raise a crop at the same time.

I have a suggestion for the Editor: Change the form of the MICHIGAN FARMER to the shape of a shield!

Supplements, so we can bind and preserve them. I hold that things of value should be preserved.

Yours truly,
FARMER JOHN.

A SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The sale of Holstein cattle by Messrs. Underwood & Washburn, on March 4th, at Jackson, was called promptly on time, as advertised, Mr. J. A. Mann acting as auctioneer. There was a fair crowd in attendance, but after the first animal was disposed of it became quite evident to those present in the market that the crowd did not know the value of Holstein cattle, or they were short of funds. Eight animals only were sold before dinner, and then led into the ring were each started at about the prices of ordinary grade cattle. Mr. Mann labored faithfully to infuse some life into the bidders, but without avail, and thinking that they might feel better after enjoying a square meal, adjourned the sale until one o'clock. It did not have the desired effect, and after four more animals had been disposed of, Mr. Underwood announced that he and Mr. Washburn had decided to withdraw the balance of the herd. He said they were sorry to do this, but they could not sacrifice the cattle at the prices they were selling at. Of the cattle sold, all but two went to Michigan men. Mr. Crowell, of Peoria, Ill., securing those two. He was the only buyer from outside the State and got bargains. Below we give the names and residences of the buyers:

BULLS.

Harley—McLaren, Chelsea, \$100. Duke of Somerset—Sils Beebe, Orion, \$105. Saint Patrick—G. W. Marsh, Hobart, \$105. Diane—J. J. Waite, Litchfield, \$85. cows.

Checkmate—C. L. Crowell, Peoria, Ill., \$185. Groot Vrouw—G. W. Marsh, Plainfield, \$190. Linz—Sil Beebe, Orion, \$105. Berry—Somerset, \$105.

Coleta—Sil Beebe, Orion, \$105. Lella—A. L. Forbes, Stockbridge, \$215. Benina—C. L. Crowell, Peoria, Ill., \$190. Heifer—C. L. Crowell, Peoria, Ill., \$190.

Utica—J. J. Waite, Litchfield, \$85. cows.

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